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FLD
646CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
INTELLIGENCE REPORTCOUNTRY Poland
SUBJECT Miscellaneous Military InformationDATE: [REDACTED]
INFO. [REDACTED]
DIST. 26
XX May 1947
PAGES 2
SUPPLEMENT25X1A
ORIGIN [REDACTED]

25X1 [REDACTED]

SOURCE

1. Wollin: In Wollin there are about 1,500 men of whom 500 are political police (MVD) and the rest are marines and motorized troops. Some of the men are working for the Poles and with them are about 100 Polish Communists. The latter are worse than the Russians themselves in persecuting the natives. A Russian, Colonel Orloff, is in charge of the group and the second in command is a Polish captain named Borowski. Bunkers and blockades are being built along the coast from Wollin to Stolp (Slupsk) and the construction work is said to be under the direction of the Polish Army officers. The town of Bialygrad has been made a restricted area. There are said to be about 6,000 Russians and Germans in Bialygrad who are working for the Russians in the erection of an arms factory whose production is planned to cover the requirements of the Russian occupied Zone in Germany. Mines and bombs for the marines are reported to be produced here.
2. Köslin (Koszalin): In Köslin there are about 8,000 troops, about 3,000 of whom are Poles. The Polish troops are under the command of a Polish Lieutenant Colonel Walkowick, who has been loaned for this service by the Polish Army Command; they do patrol duty and carry on raids along the coast. The man in charge of the whole group is a General Opawal who speaks excellent Polish. It is said that General Opawal was Polish and went to Russia when he was found guilty of fraudulent conduct in the Polish Army, and later returned to Poland with the Russians.
3. Dyrtow: Here there are about 3,000 marines and MVD personnel. The marines are commanded by a Pole, Captain Misliwski, who served in the Polish Marines as boatswain on the gunboat Pilsudski and was dismissed from the Marines for his propaganda activities and for instigating mutiny. The marines have been assigned patrol duty on the coast line between Dyrtow and Koszalin. They are equipped with autos and motorcycles and are under the leadership of a Polish MVD man named Rypin.
4. Stolp (Slupsk): In Stolp there are newly erected plants for manufacturing tanks and airplanes which are reported to have machinery which has been removed from Germany recently. Furthermore, there are said to be about 1,800 German technicians and specialized workers there who live in barracks surrounded by barbed wire and guards. There are said to be 3,000 men in these plants under the direction of Commandant Proke.

CLASSIFICATION SECRET

Document No. [REDACTED]

NO CHANGE in Class. [REDACTED]

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Class. CHANGED TO: TS S -C

Approved For Release 2001/03/05 : CIA-RDP82-00457R000500640001-9

Date: 11/4/98 By: [REDACTED]

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Next Review Date: 2008

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Extracted by .I.R.

In the town itself there are few Germans. The main part of the population is made up of Communistic Poles who have recently arrived and who are said to be working for the Russians.

5. Ieba: There is a prison camp at Ieba for Polish officers who did not cooperate with the Government. They live under very poor conditions and work 12 hours a day along the coast on blockades and other work. At this camp there are 800 Soviet troops and militia, most of whom were Russian agents during the war. The Commandant is a Pole named Bielin who was formerly Police Commissioner in the town of Wilno.
6. Lauenburg (Lebork): The Coastal Command for the region Wollin-Lauenburg is located in Lauenburg and is commanded by Vice Admiral Emiljanow. The second in command is Captain Serceij and the Marine officers are Murawial and Abramo, who are in charge of patrol duty along the coast. At the headquarters there are 3,000 marines and infantry, all Russians. General Sydowicz is in charge of the latter, and Lieutenant Colonel Grymkow is second in command. The infantry is used for guard service. The Commissariat for the Civil Administration of the Pomeranian Section, with the Party Commissar Rychtaj in charge, is here also.
7. Schneidemühl (Pila): In Schneidemühl there are 3,000 Russians, said to be engaged in the fight against A.K. and N.S.Z., and the intelligence service for all of Poland has its headquarters at Pila. In charge is a G.P.U. Captain Boris, said to be a brother of the Russian Minister who is reported to be in favor with headquarters in Moscow.
8. Königsberg (Kaliningrad): There are about 3,000 marines, engineering troops, infantry, motorized troops, tank and air personnel here. General Marshal Burzewicz is in command with General Adamowicz as second in command. Commandant Burko is in charge of the marines; Colonel Sielakow, of the infantry; and a Major Swiedowski, of the air troops. There are about 30 Russian Star training planes here.
9. Elblag (Elbing): In Elblag there are about 1,000 men belonging to the Command of General Marshal Burzewicz. Gen. Adamowicz is in charge of the post and the men are marines, motorized troops and tank divisions. It is said that agents are to be sent from here to Sweden, Denmark and Norway. All journalists are said to have been given orders to leave the Russian-occupied zone within 24 hours and, for the time being, all newspapermen are to be refused admittance. The reason given for this action is that these men have carried out intelligence assignments in forbidden territory for England and the U.S.A. The Polish Press service is also to surrender, in the name of the Polish Government, all its material for censorship by the Russians.

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